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XXXIV.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XLI. By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. *Fulgoridæ* (continued from vol. xviii. p. 356).

Subfam. *CLIXINÆ*.

Genus *MUNDOPA*.

Mundopa, Dist. Faun. B. I., Rhynch. iii. p. 263 (1906).

Type, *M. cingalensis*, Dist.

Mundopa pallens.

Cixius pallens, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 149 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

BAJAUANA, gen. nov.

Head somewhat broad, the vertex widened anteriorly, its lateral margins strongly ridged, the anterior and posterior margins less strongly so, base angularly emarginate; face moderately broad and angularly marginally ampliate beyond middle, anterior margin truncate, surface flat, lateral margins strongly ridged, with a central longitudinal ridge which is continued through clypeus, containing a very indistinct ocellus a little before clypeus; pronotum exceedingly short; mesonotum very long, almost twice as long as vertex and

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pronotum together, tricarinate, the interspaces between the carinations forming somewhat raised flat processes, the bases of which are angularly narrowed; legs moderately short and robust; tarsi robust, first joint longest; tegmina widened or amplified towards apex, costal margin moderately sinuate from base to stigma, before the latter it is distinctly notched, stigma elongate, a series of irregularly placed transverse veins near apex defining a series of longitudinal apical areas; claval vein extending to a little beyond middle of claval margin.

Type, *B. rufula*, Walk. (*Briria*).

Bajauana rufula.

Briria rufula, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 106 (1867).

Hab. New Guinea.

Bajauana tenebrosa.

Briria tenebrosa, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 103 (1867).

Hab. Ceram.

Bajauana palliceps.

Briria palliceps, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 106 (1867).

Hab. Mysol.

Bajauana marginata.

Briria marginata, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 107 (1867).

Hab. New Guinea.

Bajauana varia.

Briria varia, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 108 (1867).

Hab. Sula.

Bajauana variegata.

Briria variegata, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 108 (1867).

Hab. Sula.

Bajauana bicolor.

Briria bicolor, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 109 (1867).

Hab. New Guinea.

Bajauana puncticosta.

Briria puncticosta, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 109 (1867).

Hab. Mysol, Morty.

Bajauana trahens.

Cixius trahens, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 149 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

Genus *BRIXIA*.

Brixia, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1856, p. 162.

Type, *B. natalicola*, Stål.

Brixia migratoria, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and abdomen above brownish ochraceous; lateral angles of pronotum and mesonotum ochraceous; abdomen beneath, sternum, and legs stramineous; abdomen above more or less cretaceously tomentose; tegmina very pale brownish ochraceous, the veins thickly minutely spotted with fuscous, three transverse spots on costal area, the central one connected with a broad transverse discal fascia, a spot near apex of costal margin, a spot on inner margin beyond end of clavus, and an oblique streak at base chocolate-brown; wings pale iridescent creamy white; face extending considerably in front of and above eyes, the margins strongly ridged, centrally carinate.

Long., excl. tegm., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 10 mm.

Hab. Queensland (F. P. Dodd, Brit. Mus.).

This appears to be the first described Australian species of this Oriental, Malayan, and Ethiopian genus. *Brixia* has already been traced to New Guinea.

HAMBA, gen. nov.

Head with the vertex narrow, longer than broad, with two longitudinal carinations and the lateral margins also strongly raised; face elongately subtriangular, the anterior margin convex, widened towards clypeus, with the lateral margins strongly ampliate and moderately recurved, very strongly centrally longitudinally carinate; clypeus triangular, centrally carinate; pronotum small, centrally tricarinate; mesonotum tricarinate; tegmina elongate, narrow, more than twice longer than broad, costal margin moderately convex, apical margin rounded, inwardly obliquely widened from apex of claval area; veins longitudinal, some discal transverse veins a little beyond middle, and a series of continuous transverse subapical veins defining a series of short apical areas; wings a little wider than tegmina; legs moderately short and robust, basal joint of tarsi very long.

Type, *H. perplexa*, Walk.

Hamba perplexa.

Cixius perplexus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 147 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

Hamba inclinata.

Cixius inclinatus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 147 (1875).

Hab. Borneo.

TALOKA, gen. nov.

Head with the vertex broad, a little longer than broad, moderately amplified anteriorly, tricarinate, the lateral carinations curved inwardly anteriorly and from each side of which there emerges a strong oblique carination in front of eyes; face very large, clypeus very small, the first tricarinate, the lateral carinations oblique and terminating considerably before clypeus, a prominent transverse rugosity on each side of central carination at region of eyes, and the appearance of an obsolete ocellus on each side of the same before clypeus; pronotum considerably shorter than head and centrally tricarinate; mesonotum indistinctly seen owing to insertion of pin in the unique typical specimen, but apparently strongly tricarinate; tegmina moderately broad, with two series of transverse veins and with a distinct ovate cell beyond claval area; legs moderately short and robust.

Type, *T. opaca*, Walk.

Taloka opaca.

Brevia opaca, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 111 (1867).

Hab. New Guinea.

Genus OLIARUS.

Oliarus, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vi. p. 306 (1862).

Type, *O. Walkeri*, Stål.

Oliarus maculifrons.

Cixius maculifrons, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 343 (1851).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Oliarus vicarius.

Cixius vicarius, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 343 (1851).

Hab. Florida.

Oliarus testaceus.

Cixius testaceus, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 344 (1851).

Hab. — ?

Oliarus simplex.

Cixius simplex, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 147 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

Oliarus reductus.

Cixius reductus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 105 (1867).

Hab. Mysol.

Oliarus intertectus.

Brixia intertectus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 114 (1867).

Hab. New Guinea.

Oliarus privatus.

Brixia privata, Walk. MS.

Hab. Mysol.

The unique typical specimen is without head, and therefore description at present is unwarranted.

Oliarus Melichari, nom. nov.

Oliarus frontalis, Melich. Wien. ent. Zeit. xxiv. p. 282 (1905): nom. præocc. Melich. (1904).

Hab. E. Africa.

Oliarus funebris.

Cixius funebris, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 41 (1853).

Hab. Natal.

Oliarus modicus.

Cixius modicus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 143 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

Oliarus latifrons.

Cixius latifrons, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 344 (1851).

Hab. — ?

Oliarus fulvus.

Cixius fulvus, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 77 (1853).

Hab. Santarem.

Oliarus efferatus.

Cixius efferatus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 87 (1856).

Hab. Singapore.

Oliarus subpunctatus.

Bria subpunctata, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 112 (1867).

Hab. Flores.

Oliarus dinghana, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black; vertical ridges to head, margins of pronotum, and carinae to mesonotum pale testaceous; face and clypeus black, margins and a central carination traversing both, pale testaceous; body beneath imperfectly seen in carded specimens now before me; legs pale testaceous, femora more or less testaceous with their apices ochraceous; tegmina hyaline, the venation and stigma piceous, interior margins to about end of clavus piceous; vertex slightly narrowed anteriorly, the margins strongly ridged; face with the base truncate, obliquely amplified towards clypeus, before which it is a little convex, the central carination is a little bifurcate at base, enclosing a small black sulcus; pronotum short, angularly narrowed to between base of eyes; mesonotum with five carinations, the two outermost strongly bent beyond middle; tibiae deeply longitudinally grooved, posterior tibiae without spines.

In some specimens the outer mesonotal carinations are black, and the interior margin of the tegmina only piceous at apical half of clavus.

Long., incl. tegm., 7 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Peak Downs (Colls. Dist. and Brit. Mus.).

Oliarus lubra, sp. n.

Allied to the preceding species, but larger; lateral margins of face from beyond middle and just extending to base of clypeus ochraceous; mesonotum much broader, with the lateral angles pale testaceous; tegmina broader and the transverse veins on apical area more pronouncedly piceous.

Long., incl. tegm., 8 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Peak Downs (Colls. Dist. and Brit. Mus.).

I have placed cotypes of this and the preceding species in the National Collection.

Genus MNEMOSYNE.

Mnemosyne, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 150 (1866).

Type, *M. planiceps*, Fabr.

Mnemosyne planiceps.

Flata planiceps, Fabr. Syst. Rhyn. p. 43 (1803).

Cixius columbie, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 339 (1851).

Hab. Central America; Cuba.

Mnemosyne Dohertyi, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum castaneous; abdomen above piceous; face, sternum, and legs ferruginous brown; abdomen beneath dark castaneous, the segmental margins ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, tale-like, sprinkled with minute ferruginous setigerous spots or granules, veins pale castaneous, stigma, upper apical margin, a sinuate streak from end of radial area bifurcating to middle of apical margin and outer angle of interior margin, claval area and inner margin ferruginous brown, outer half of stigma piceous; wings very pale fuliginous, the veins and extreme base piceous, apical margin narrowly ferruginous brown; vertex a little narrowing anteriorly, lateral margins ridged and with a more obscure central carination; face centrally ridged, posteriorly angularly emarginate; clypeus elongate, globose, finely centrally ridged; pronotum very finely punctate, with a central longitudinal ridge; mesonotum with five longitudinal carinations, those on each side of the central carination more discal and obscure; tegmina elongate, apices angularly rounded; anterior legs thickened.

Long., excl. tegm., $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 24 mm.

Hab. South-east Borneo (*Doherty*).

Allied to *M. philippina*, Stål.

Mnemosyne camerunensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum castaneous, extreme apex of mesonotum and abdomen above testaceous, the segmental margins ochraceous, anal appendage piceous; face, clypeus, sternum, and legs brownish testaceous; abdomen beneath piceous, the segmental margins pale ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, tale-like, the veins ferruginous brown, a series of similarly coloured spots round the apical margin, of which the two lowermost near apex of inner margin are largest,

stigma pale ochraceous, with its outer half ferruginous brown; wings very slightly fuliginous, the veins fuscous, apical margin ferruginous brown; vertex slightly narrowed anteriorly, the margins ridged, centrally somewhat obscurely longitudinally carinate; face and clypeus with a continuous central fine carination, face anteriorly convexly narrowed, posteriorly strongly angularly emarginate; pronotum short, centrally carinate; mesonotum with five carinations, the one on each side of the central carination more discal and obscure; tegmina with the apex rounded, the stigma moderately small and narrow; anterior legs not prominently incrassated.

Long., excl. tegm., $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 17 mm.

Hab. Cameroons (*Escalera*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus BODECIA.

Bodecia, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 117 (1867).

Type, *B. varipes*, Walk.

The unique type of this genus is in a most mutilated condition, and its proper location is a question of doubt and difficulty. The structure of the tegmina apparently allies it to *Mnemosyne*, near which I have (awaiting better and further material) placed it.

Genus CIXIUS.

Cixius, Latr. Hist. Nat. Ins. xii. p. 310 (1830-4).

Type, *C. nervosus*, Linn.

Cixius persicus, nom. nov.

Cixius longipennis, Melich. Annuaire Mus. St. Pétersb. vii. p. 86 (1902):
nom. præocc. Walk. (1851).

Cixius merula, sp. n.

Vertex of head and pronotum ochraceous, disk of vertex more or less piceous; face black, basal margin and lateral and central ridges ochraceous; mesonotum entirely jet-black; tegmina subhyaline with a very pale ochraceous tint, thickly and minutely speckled or spotted with fuscous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, lateral areas of sternum, clypeus, and basal and lateral margins of abdomen black; vertex somewhat broad, narrowed anteriorly, margins very strongly ridged and with a more or less obsolete central ridge;

face narrowed anteriorly, moderately roundly amplified towards clypeus, central and lateral ridges very pronounced; mesonotum with the disk a little depressed, tricarinate; the central carination weakest; sternal segmental margins ridged.

Long., incl. tegm., $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland; Peak Downs (Colls. Dist. and Brit. Mus.).

Somewhat allied in general appearance to the Palæarctic *C. simplex*, Herr.-Sch.

Genus BENNA.

Benna, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 90 (1856).

Type, *B. capitulata*, Walk.

Benna guttata.

Brixia guttata, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 110 (1867).
ditiasa, Walk. MS.

Hab. New Guinea, Sula.

Species in too mutilated a condition for Generic Determination, and some probably not even belonging to this Subfamily.

— *nanula*.

Brixia nanula, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 112 (1867).

Hab. New Guinea.

— *concinnulla*.

Brixia concinnulla, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 110 (1867).

Hab. Sula.

— *rubiginosa*, MS.?

— *despectus*.

Circius despectus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 148 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

— *vilis*.

Circius vilis, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 148 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

— *equus*.

Cixius equus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 147 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

— *diffinis*.

Cixius diffinis, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 146 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

— *congrua*.

Brixia congrua, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 110 (1867).

Hab. Mysol.

— *terminalis*.

Brixia terminalis, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 111 (1867).

Hab. New Guinea.

— *munitus*.

Cixius munitus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 149 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

— *sublucida*.

Brixia sublucida, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 107 (1867).

Hab. New Guinea.

— *insuetus*.

Cixius insuetus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 150 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

— *deductus*.

Cixius deductus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 149 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

— *atrata*.

Brixia atrata, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 107 (1867).

Hab. Monty.

Subfam. *TROPIDUCHINÆ*.Genus *FICARASA*.

Ficarasa, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 162 (1857)

Type, *F. pallida*, Walk.

Ficarasa straminea, sp. n.

Body and legs dark stramineous; tegmina pale stramineous; wings pale hyaline; vertex more than twice as broad as long, marginally and centrally carinate, anteriorly convex, laterally straight, posteriorly strongly angularly emarginate; pronotum about as long as vertex, centrally and laterally carinate, strongly subconically produced between eyes, posterior margin angularly emarginate; mesonotum longer than vertex and pronotum together, tricarinate, the lateral carinations obliquely incurved anteriorly and joining the central carination a little before base of pronotum; face broad, but longer than broad, the lateral margins curved outwardly at about two thirds from base and then obliquely narrowed to clypeus, anterior and lateral margins strongly carinate, the disk tricarinate, an oblique carination on each side of the central one, commencing a little before clypeus and terminating near anterior angles; tegmina with the costal area strongly transversely veined, apical area divided by two transverse series of transverse veins, many of the outer series bifurcate.

Long., excl. tegm., 9 mm.; exp. tegm. 27 mm.

Hab. Malay Archipelago; Halmahera (*W. Doherty*).

Ficarasa australasiae, sp. n.

Pale ochraceous, in fresh specimens probably pale virescent; vertex broader than long, anterior and lateral margins ridged, centrally longitudinally carinate; face broadly elongate, a little ampliate towards clypeus, anterior and lateral margins ridged, centrally longitudinally carinate; clypeus centrally ridged, not much more than half the length of face; pronotum angularly produced between the eyes, tricarinate; mesonotum tricarinate; tegmina with the costal area obliquely transversely veined, two series of transverse veins beyond middle enclosing a space much narrower than that between it and the apical margin; posterior tibiae with three spines.

Long., excl. tegm., $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

MAGIA, gen. nov.

Vertex wide, a little longer than broad, flat, lateral margins straight, anterior and lateral margins ridged, centrally longitudinally carinate; face with the lateral margins a little concave, prominently angularly ampliate on each side of posterior margin, tricarinate, the lateral carinations curved and anteriorly joining the central carination, clypeus centrally ridged; pronotum a little shorter than vertex, not produced beyond base of head, tricarinate; mesonotum about as long as pronotum and vertex together, tricarinate, the lateral carinations posteriorly outwardly directed; abdomen equal in length to space between anterior margin of vertex and posterior angle of mesonotum; posterior tibiæ with two spines; tegmina somewhat long and narrow, anterior claval area with three transverse veins, apical area with numerous transverse veins, some of which form a continuous apical submarginal series; wings narrow, two series of transverse veins beyond middle.

Type, *M. subocellata*, Dist.

Magia subocellata, sp. n.

Body and legs pale ochraceous; two spots at anterior margin of face, two small spots at base of anterior coxæ, a spot on each lateral margin of mesosternum, lateral and posterior margins, lateral carinæ, two spots between them, and two very small spots near each lateral angle of pronotum, lateral margins, carinæ, two spots near each side of anterior margin, and two very small spots near base of mesonotum, posterior margins and angles of abdominal segments above, and the tarsal claws, black; carinations to face testaceous; tegmina subhyaline, very slightly pale fuliginous, the venation fuscous, stigma ochraceous, a lower subapical black spot with a white pupil at its upper margin; wings subhyaline, the venation fuscous.

Long., excl. tegm., 8 mm.; exp. tegm. 21 mm.

Hab. Queensland, Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus PARICANA.

Paricana, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 158 (1857).

Type, *P. dilatipennis*, Walk.

Paricana curvifera.

curvifera, Walk. MS.

Vertex, mesonotum, abdomen above, body beneath and

legs ochraceous; pronotum, base and apical area of abdomen above, and a central fascia to face and scutellum testaceous red; posterior angle to mesonotum black; legs ochraceous, the tarsi and posterior femora picous; tegmina hyaline, the veins ochraceous, margins, the stigma and a curved fascia connecting it with inner margin ferruginous brown; vertex very narrow; face smooth and shining, the central reddish area a little raised and grooved on each side; pronotum and mesonotum tricarinate, the latter with the lateral carinations curved and anteriorly joining the central carination; posterior tibiae with two spines.

Long., incl. tegm., 8 mm.

Hab. Aru (Wallace, Brit. Mus.).

This species was standing under the genus *Cixius* in the British Museum and labelled *curvifera*, Walk., but I cannot trace any published description.

Subfam. *ACHILINÆ*.

Genus *FAVENTIA*.

Faventia, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 181 (1866).

Type, *F. pustulata*, Walk.

Faventia guttifer.

Cixius guttifer, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 146 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

MAHUNA, gen. nov.

Vertex of head about as long as broad, a little pointed in front, lateral margins oblique and carinate, centrally more obscurely carinate, basal margin broadly subconcave; face much narrower anteriorly than before clypeus, strongly centrally ridged, lateral margins moderately ridged, roundly amplified before clypeus, which is only about half its length and centrally and laterally carinate; pronotum narrow and centrally carinate; mesonotum elongate, about twice as long as head and vertex together, tricarinate; abdomen broad and flattened; legs simple; tegmina somewhat long and narrow, apical margin rounded, claval margin subangulately dilated near base and then narrowed to claval apex, thence obliquely widened to apex, claval vein apically curved downward and terminating at about one third before apex, a few transverse veins near apex of costal margin; wings considerably broader than tegmina.

Type, *M. conspersa*, Dist.

Mahuna conspersa, sp. n.

Body ochraceous or greenish ochraceous; legs paler, anterior and intermediate tibiae darkly annulated; tegmina creamy white, opaque, sprinkled with fuscous, more prominently spotted on costal and apical margins, two small piceous spots on claval margin, one near middle, the other at apex; wings very pale fuliginous.

Long., excl. tegm., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 15 mm.

Hab. Queensland (F. P. Dodd, Brit. Mus.).

TIDEA, gen. nov.

Head with the vertex about as broad as long, the lateral margins very strongly ridged, centrally obscurely carinate, the base subconcavely emarginate, face concave, anterior margin truncate, lateral margins convexly rounded, centrally obscurely carinate, about twice as long as clypeus, which is obscurely centrally carinate and has its lateral margin ridged; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum a little longer than vertex, anteriorly produced between eyes, tricarinate, the lateral carinations almost meeting in front of the central carination; mesonotum almost twice as long as pronotum and vertex together, obscurely tricarinate; abdomen above centrally ridged and obliquely deflected on each lateral area; legs simple, posterior tibiae with a short sub-central spine, posterior tarsi with the basal joint a little longer than the other two joints together; tegmina moderately broad and short, apex truncately rounded, interior margin of clavus angularly dilated and then obliquely narrowed to claval apex, thence obliquely widened to apical margin, radial area very broad, a few transverse veins near apex of costal margin, veins on apical area longitudinal, almost entirely without transverse veins, claval vein terminating at about one third before apex; wings broader than tegmina, more densely longitudinally veined at apical angle.

Type, *T. picturata*, Dist.

Tidea picturata, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous; eyes, central base of pronotum, and the mesonotum chocolate-brown; abdomen above and beneath virescent, the base greyish white; face, sternum, and legs greyish white, anterior area of face and lateral margins of prosternum pale ochraceous; tegmina stramineous, upper half sprinkled with dark spots, a large spot on dilated

basal claval area, and a subapical marginal fascia broadly bifurcating on interior margin, pale purplish brown, this fascia is broken near upper apical angle; wings creamy white, hyaline.

Long., excl. tegm., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 19–20 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

BOONETA, gen. nov.

Booneta, MS., Brit. Mus.

Head much shorter than pronotum, vertex shorter than broad, the margins ridged, centrally carinate, the anterior angles appearing prominent from above; face long, convexly deflected, rather more than twice as long as clypeus, nearly equally broad throughout, the lateral margins straight, both face and clypeus strongly centrally and marginally carinate; rostrum not passing the posterior coxæ, the apical joint elongate; posterior tibiæ unarmed; pronotum about as long as vertex, centrally tricarinate, the lateral carinations curved and joining the central one at anterior margin; mesonotum about as long as pronotum and vertex together, tricarinate, the lateral carinations sinuate; tegmina short and broad, apical margin obliquely truncate, inner margin obliquely ampliate from end of clavus, costal area broad, veins longitudinal, a transverse subapical line formed by transverse veins, and three transverse veins on disk; wings a little narrower than tegmina.

Type, *B. ferruginea*, Walk.

Booneta ferruginea.

Cixius ferrugineus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 104 (1867).

Cixius caliginosus, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 105.

Hab. New Guinea, Mysol.

Booneta lurida.

Cixius luridus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 104 (1867).

Hab. Mysol.

OUWEA, gen. nov.

Head much narrower than pronotum, vertex short, very much broader than long, its anterior lateral angles prominent; face about twice as long as clypeus, somewhat flat, with the lateral margins strongly laminately reflexed, narrowing towards clypeus, its posterior margin sinuated for the reception of the clypeus, centrally longitudinally carinate; clypeus

strongly centrally keeled, its lateral margins laminately crenately reflexed; rostrum with the apical joint elongate; pronotum a little shorter than vertex, centrally carinate; mesonotum about twice as long as pronotum and vertex together, its disk moderately flatly raised, distinctly deflected before pronotum, obscurely tricarinate; abdomen broad, considerably longer than space between apex of head and posterior angle of mesonotum; legs simple, posterior tibiae with one spine, basal joint of posterior tarsi elongate; tegmina with the apical margin obliquely rounded, obliquely broadened from apex of clavus, apical third of costal area obliquely transversely veined, lower discoidal area very strongly sinuated, a subapical sinuate transverse line consisting of transverse veins, defining a series of longitudinal apical areas; wings broader than tegmina.

Type, *O. Doddi*, Dist.

Ouvea Doddi, sp. n.

Body brownish ochraceous, paler beneath than above; mesonotum with three longitudinal ochraceous lines above the obscure carinations, its lateral and apical margins ochraceous; first and second abdominal segments above more or less ochraceous; face and sternum mottled with ochraceous and castaneous; legs very pale ochraceous, femora obsoletely annulated with brownish; tegmina bronzy ochraceous, beyond middle becoming darker between the veins, three large spots in costal area, a large sublunate apical spot, some spots near posterior angle of inner margin, two spots in claval area, and a discal spot, greyish white; wings fuliginous brown, the basal area very much paler and subhyaline.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 7, ♀ 8 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 20–21, ♀ 25 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus RHOTALA.

Rhotala, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 152 (1857).

Errata, Walk. *loc. cit.* x. p. 116 (1867).

Type, *R. delineata*, Walk.

Head moderately conically produced in front of eyes, centrally and laterally ridged, between the ridges the surface foveate, face a little longer (not twice as long) than clypeus, subconical, beyond middle rather abruptly convexly widened to base of clypeus, both moderately longitudinally carinate,

lateral margins of clypeus distinctly carinate; antennæ robust, longly produced, inserted a little beneath eyes, apical joint longest and stoutest; pronotum somewhat long and tricarinate, the carinated area convexly produced between the eyes, the posterior margin angularly sinuate, lateral margins oblique; mesonotum about as long as pronotum, tricarinate, the lateral carinations inwardly obliquely bent behind middle and joining the central carination at base; femora slightly dilated, beneath strongly centrally carinate; posterior tibiæ with five spines, the first near base, the fifth and largest at about one fourth from apex; tegmina narrow, the costal margin slightly undulate and convex, apical margin rounded, claval area inwardly angularly widened and subobliquely narrowed to apex, beyond claval apex again slightly widened, costal area obliquely transversely veined from about middle, radial area obliquely transversely veined, apical area longitudinally veined and containing a few obscure transverse veins, at the base of apical area and from beneath radial area an irregular dividing-line formed of transverse veins, claval vein not reaching apex of claval area; wings about twice as broad as tegmina, and containing an irregular series of subapical transverse veins.

In his description of this genus Walker makes no mention of the five spines to the posterior tibiæ, and in his figure of the typical species only four are delineated.

Fowler (Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. ii. p. 137) places the genus as of uncertain position, and writes it most probably must be placed with the Cixiinae. He, however, also states that the genus in some respects is closely allied to *Helicopteræ*. In this latter view I agree, and consider its position is with the Achilinae.

Rhotala delineata.

Rhotala delineata, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 152, t. vii. fig. 6 (1857).

Vertex of head and pronotum ferruginous; mesonotum and face piceous, the latter with the lateral margins flecked with greyish; body beneath piceous; abdomen above pale testaceous, basal segment and anal appendage castaneous brown; legs pale castaneous brown with ochraceous annulations; tegmina pale greyish brown, the veins so far as commencement of apical area spotted with castaneous, four somewhat large castaneous spots in costal area and two on disk, the dividing-veins at base of apical area suffused with dark castaneous, apical area paler and more unicolorous, with

some greyish suffusions; wings fuliginous, with the veins fuscous; face very finely and thickly granulose, somewhat foveate, centrally longitudinally carinate, margin broadly ridged; carinations to vertex, pro- and mesonota strongly pronounced.

Long., excl. tegm., 10 mm.; exp. tegm. 24 mm.

Hab. Borneo (Wallace, Brit. Mus.).

Rhotala philippinensis, sp. n.

Vertex of head and pronotum ochraceous, the carinations a little paler in hue, lateral areas of the pronotum piceous; mesonotum ochraceous, the disk between the central carinations piceous, and an anterior marginal piceous spot on each side of the outer carinations, posterior angle ochraceous; face and clypeus piceous, anterior angle or base of first ochraceous; body beneath more or less piceous; legs ochraceous; tegmina ochraceous, the veins finely spotted with piceous, some larger and somewhat obscure, irregularly shaped piceous spots on disk and costal area, two distinct cretaceous white spots on disk beyond middle, the outermost just touching the inner margin of apical area, which is paler in hue and unspotted; wings pale fuliginous, a little darker at apex; vertex of head foveate above and at sides, the lateral margins distinctly raised above the level of the pronotum, the latter with its anterior margin conically produced to the latitude of the anterior margins of the eyes; posterior tibiae with five spines, the two nearer base smaller and placed closer together; apical margin of tegmina obliquely rounded.

Long. (abdomen mutilated); exp. tegm. 21 mm.

Hab. Philippines (Whitehead, Brit. Mus.).

TALALOA, gen. nov.

Head narrower than the pronotum, vertex obliquely narrowing to apex, its lateral margins strongly ridged, and appearing as angularly prominent at apex; face long and narrow, but not longer than clypeus, elongately subtriangular, broadening to clypeus, centrally and laterally ridged; clypeus long, slender, narrowing to apex, centrally and laterally ridged; rostrum long, its apical joint elongate; antennae robust, longly prominent, second joint nearly twice the length of first; pronotum shorter than vertex, centrally carinate; mesonotum longer than pronotum and vertex together, tricarinate; legs simple, posterior tibiae unarmed, basal joint of posterior tarsi elongate; tegmina and wings subhyaline, the first broadly rounded at apex, inner margin moderately

obliquely amplified from end of clavus, which is angularly posteriorly dilated near base, a curved line formed by transverse veins crossing tegmen at about one fourth from apex enclosing a series of narrow longitudinal apical areas; this is preceded by three transverse veins enclosing four discoidal areas; wings a little broader than tegmina, three oblique transverse veins on disk, apical veins mostly forked.

Allied to *Rhotala*, Walk., by the robust and longly produced antennæ; the tegmina give the appearance of a Tropiciduchid, but the lateral carinate margins to the clypeus induce its being regarded as an Achilid.

Type, *T. pallescens*, Dist.

Talaloea pallescens, sp. n.

Body above and antennæ castaneous brown; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; abdomen beneath pale brownish, with the posterior segmental margin and a central discal line pale ochraceous; posterior tarsi annulated with pale brownish; tegmina and wings pale subhyaline, the venation fuscous; tegmina slightly fuliginous, the stigma fuscous, traversed at base by a creamy-white line which is widened posteriorly.

Long., excl. tegm., $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.; exp. tegm. 14–16 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus — ?

Euria? globulifera, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 108 (1858).

Hab. — ?

This species does not belong to the Tropiciduchid genus *Euria*, = *Tropiciduchus*, Stål, but is an Achilid. As it is an unlocalized species, I refrain from describing the genus.

XXXV. — On a Freshwater Decapod Crustacean collected by W. J. Burchell at Pará in 1829. By W. T. CALMAN, D.Sc., British Museum (Natural History).

AMONG a few dried Crustacea belonging to the Burchell collection submitted to me for determination by Prof. Poulton is a small shrimp-like animal, little more than half an inch in length, labelled in Burchell's handwriting "From the well, 4.9.29." Prof. Poulton informs me that, at the date indicated